

Topic: History (Fazeley Cotton Mills)

Phase: Lower KS2

Strand: Local history study

What should I already know?

- An awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time.
- Identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods.
- The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements.
- Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally
- Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.

At the end of the unit, I will be able to:

- Have a deeper understanding of the history of the local area and how it has developed over time.
- Use a range of source material including visits, photographs, printed sources and the internet to collate information about the past and interpret that information to give us an idea of what life was like back then.
- Describe how some of the past events affect life today.
- Name and place dates of significant events of the period on a timeline.
- Use dates and vocabulary related to topic accurately and suggest different ways of presenting information for different purposes.

Key Information



Fazeley Steam Mill

Built in 1886 by the Tolson family.

Fazeley Mill was a textile factory made in 1886. It was built for William Tolson by Messrs Wattons of Lichfield. This building is a great example of a late 19th century textile factory. It was specifically designed for the manufacture of narrow fabric. This mill represents the continuing importance of the local textile industry. The mill was established by the Peel family in the late 18th century.

We are MANOR! As Historians we will ...

Manners

Share ideas, celebrate good work, value others' contributions, or discussions and debates.

Aspiration

Learn about the significance of the Fazeley Textile Factory, inventions and technology and how these ideas impact on our lives today. Develop our own aspiration by learning about achievements in the past.

Nurture

Recognise about mutual respect and how to acknowledge the feelings of others from the past. Learn how the Peel Family cared for others in Drayton Bassett and beyond.

Open-Mindedness

Learn about the world around us, the people, lifestyles, stories about mills and the textile industry in the past, see the world through sources of evidence and become independent thinkers.

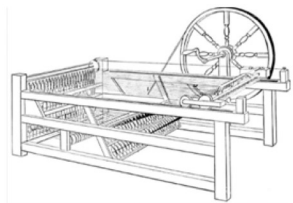
Resilience

Understand how to make connections with the past and challenge ourselves to be persistent and learn more through research investigations which stimulate and motivate us.

Did you know?

The Peel Family originated in Yorkshire and moved to Lancashire, where they had farming and textile interests. In the 1780's Robert "Parsley" Peel came south to Burton and opened mills around the town. His son Robert also migrated south to Staffordshire where he acquired the Manor of Drayton and realised his ambitions to achieve "rank and consequence" in society, first entering Parliament as the Member for Tamworth in 1790 and earning his baronetcy in 1800.

Sir Robert Peel was Prime minister twice and was credited with founding the Metropolitan police service. He is buried in St Peter's church, Drayton Bassett.



The Spinning Jenny was a new invention. It was used in textile mills to produce yarn more quickly.

The Fazeley Mill still stands to this day. The huge building can be seen across Tamworth! It has 5 floors that had specific roles when it was a cotton mill. The building has 365 windows which is one for each day of the year.



Cotton was picked by hand before being transported to the mills.

Fazeley Cotton Mill Quiz

1. What was the name of the new invention used in cotton mills?

2. How was cotton picked?

3. What does poverty mean?

4. What year was the Fazeley mill built?

5. What is pollution?

Key Knowledge and vocabulary

rural

The countryside.

industrial revolution

Machines take the place of people and animals.

manufacture

To make something on a large scale using machinery.

trade

Buying and selling goods.

population

All the inhabitants of a particular place.

inferior

Less valuable or less worthy.

pollution

Harmful gases, smoke and chemicals that are released into the environment.

urbanisation

The growth of cities due to the movement of people.

invention

A new object or idea that has been created.

urban

A town or city.

telegraph

A device that used electrical signal to send messages.

Cotton mills

The first factories where raw cotton was spun into threads and woven into textiles on power looms.

poverty

The lack of basic human needs such as water, clothing, food, healthcare and shelter.